

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1859.

Judge Douglas's friends, for the Charleston nomination, are endeavoring to smooth the way for their favorite. The Mobile Register vigorously disclaims any heresy on the part of the Illinois Senator, who recently visited both New Orleans and Mobile, and who saw and explained matters to both Mr. Soule and Mr. Forsyth. And now we have Mr. Forsyth's assurance that the Senator holds no doctrine incompatible with the just demand at Charleston, and that he is, in particular, innocent of the squatter sovereignty heresy, sometime since patronized by Gen. Cass! We will not assume to say that the question which so agitated the Senate, in a debate not long before adjournment, and which then seemed to constitute an impassable chasm between the band of democrats who had attained to a state of incipient opposition and the Administration, is already sunk out of sight with those gentlemen.

accounts received of the Battle of Magenta, len condition of the streams. The northern and the probable results thereof. The general impression is, that the end of the war is not yet-and that the dogged obstinacy of Austria will stand the loss of Milan, and the present advantages of the Allies.

The New York Herald looks upon the battle of Magenta rather in the light of a drawn battle than a decisive victory, admitting, of course, the advantage gained by the Allies in securing a position on the left bank of the Ticino, and in obtaining possession of Milan.

The New York Commercial thinks that the heavy losses in killed, wounded, and missing, in the late great battle in Italy, include not so many actually killed, as is generally supposed. Nevertheless the actual slaughter must have been great.

The annual exhibition of the "Upperville Union Club," came off on the 16th instant, attended by a large concourse of ladies and

the premiums, and good judges pronounced many of them to be unsurpassed by those of any other country. A full report to-morrow. was o herwise perfectly sound.

Maj. Daniel A. Veitch, a native of this elected Mayor of the city of Lexington, Missouri, by a large majority. Maj. Veitch is hear of his honors and his success.

An innocent man, unjustly charged, and the Ohio penitentiary, by the Governor of that State. His case, was, indeed, a hard

One of the editors of the Baltimore American, writes from Pisa, in Italy, that the ing. enthusiasm among the people there, in regard to the present war is great, and that "Down with the Austrians," is heard on all

The New York papers say the business of the city railroads continues to increase .dollars per day, and none of the other roads | soldier. are less productive. The Philadelphia Ledger says:-"The same is true in this city."

On Friday last, Lynchburg, Virginia, was visited by a violent and destructive storm, flooding the streets in some places to the depth of two and three feet. The crops in the neighborhood are said to have suffered

The Cincinnati police, last week, succeeded in breaking up a bogus bank at Hartford, a town in the back country of Indiana, called the "Manufacturers Bank," and arresting one Williams, the alleged proprietor.

A bogus Bank, out in the West, lately broken up, it is said, "paid a Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note Reporter, in New York. nineteen hundred dollars to quote the money right." This is sharp practice, all round.

The Charleston Mercury is coming down "hot and heavy" upon the "National Democracy"-which it says, as we see quoted in several papers, "woes but to ruin and wins but to destroy."

County meteor turns out to be vaster in its years ago. proportions than first given out. It took in

Two contestants for a seat in the British Parliament, lately decided the matter, as between themselves, by tossing up a pennyand "heads won!"

"Thurston's balloon" (the one from which Thurston fell and was killed,) lately escaped from its new owner and the remants of it have been found in Canada.

Lewis C. Levin, so well known to the political world, is now in the insane asylum at Philadelphia, and it is feared he is now a confirmed lunatic.

The officers of the Ogden river steamer Skylark report the reception at Leavenworth on the 16th, of \$4,000 in Pike's Peak

Hon. John Letcher is still quite sick, and was unable to attend the recent Democratic Celebration at Lynchburg.

We have received from Mr. George E. French, the July number of Godey's Lady's Book, with illustrations.

News of the Day. "To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

The Collector of Baltimore has applied to the Secretary of State for information as to may be afforded by the United States to a notice. foreign built vessel purchased by an American citizen. It is understood our Government entertains the views held by the last Administration, namely: that if an American citizen buys, in good faith, a vessel from belligerent or neutral, or in time of peace, it becomes American property, and is entitled to protection like any other American property. The vessel, however, cannot get register unless by act of Congress.

It is stated upon probable authority that Mr. McLane has negotiated a treaty with Juarez, ceding to the United States Sonora, Chihuahua, and part of Tamaulipas, the United States engaging to assist the Liberal party and to pay the claims of American citizens within a limited amount, to be ascertained by a Mexican commission. treaty is expected to arrive within the present month. Can this be so?

For the recent Government loan there were upwards of forty bidders, and about \$13,500,000 were bid for. Four millions seven hundred thousand dollars were awarded at rates under six per centum, viz: from 5} to 5} per cent., and \$100,000 at 5 per cent. All the other bidders proposed 6 cent., among whom the remainder of the loan will be proportioned pro rata.

Three steamers from Europe are now about due at New York. The Kangaroo, from Liverpool, and the Ocean Queen, from Southampton, both bringing dates to the 8th inst., and the Persia, from Liverpool, on the 11th. The latter is the crack steamer of the Cunard Line, and may possibly get in

Utah dates to the 24th ult. have been received. Portions of Salt Lake Valley had The press comments. variously, upon the been inundated in consequence of the swolpart of Salt Lake City was in danger of being flooded. Ogden City was also in danger of being swept away by the flood.

> The overland California mail of the 27th has arrived. The news is unimportant .-The previous report of an attack having been made on Lieut. Beale's party by the Mohave | with the Zouaves until General Forey came Indians is incorrect. The Indians are peace-

The Auburn Advertiser relates that an epidemic of a most frightful character is prevailing among hogs belonging to a distillery near that city. The hogs were imported from the West some five weeks since, and were 1700 in number, of all sizes and different ages. Some three weeks ago the fatal epidemic made its appearance. On the first day some 30 hogs died, and from that the number increased to 150 and 200 hogs per day.

The Messrs. Gibson, who own a saw-mill in Canada, were engaged a few days ago in sawing a pine log about two feet and a half hands of General Pellissier, gracefully rein diameter, when an unusual screeching of suming his subordinate command of the first gentlemen from the surrounding counties. | the saw attracted their attention. They ex-Eighty-one beautiful colts competed for amined the cause of the noise, and found in the centre of the log au Indian tomahawk, in the eye of which was a piece of rotten wood, a part of its former handle. The log

The pistol with which Sickles shot Key, and which he was not, of course, disposed to Military Division of Lyons, but when the place, son of the late Wm. Veitch, has been claim in couct, was sold by a police officer threatened manifestations of Germany made who picked it up, and it has \$25! At a recent sale of Key's personal spoken of as a gentleman of intelligence effects, the brass-barreled holster pistols and capacity, and his friends here rejoice to used by his father in the last war, and which were on the table on which he wrote the 'Star Spangled Banner," were sold at \$2!

The usual quiet village of Kinderhook, N. improperly convicted, on a charge of forgery, Y., was the scene of great excitement on has just been pardoned, and released from Wednesday night, consequent upon the tarring and teathering of a man and woman! A married man named Groot, it seems, has been acting very badly for some time, with a young woman calling herself Evangeline Folmsbee. Hence, the tarring and feather-

Company K of the first regiment of light artiflery, passed through Memphis, Tenn., on the 16th inst., on their way to Fort Clark, Texas. During the trip from Wheeling to Memphis one of the soldiers, named Richard G. Martin, who had seen active service in Mexico, lost his life by the accidental dis-charge of a pistol in the hands of a fellow-of the first to follow General McMahon into The Second avenue is taking one thousand charge of a pistol in the hands of a fellow-

> A movement has just been initiated by leading commercial interests in New York and other cities for the protection and extension of our trade and commerce in the Mediterranean and Black seas. With Tuscany we have hitherto had no diplomatic relations, and steps are now being taken to effect

Application was made to the Executive of the United States last week, for a pardon to Cyrus W. Plummer, now under sentence of death at Boston, Mass., for the murder of Capt. Mellen during a mutiny on board the ship Junior. Upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the President declines to arrest the due course of law.

On the 4th, a great religious solemnity, with processions and public prayers, took place at Vienna, the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the imperial family and the ministers were present. Mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.

Henry W. Peterson, brother-in-law of the late Hon. John M. Clayton, died in Canada West, on the 12th inst., in the 66th year of his age. Mr. Peterson was formerly editor of the "Christian Circular," a religious pa-The Albany Argus says that the Oswego per published in Wilmington, Del., several

Messrs. Morsell & Randall have made a some hundreds of acres-principally, wise- large contract with the French Government for Cumberland Coal, to be shipped from Baltimore to the Mediterranean. They yesterday chartered two vessels for this service. one of one thousand tons burthen and one of five hundred tons.

The Wilmington, (N. C.) Journal says, what is called the "Two-Headed Girl" is a pair of twins joined together like the Siamese twins. The editor saw them some time ago; they were two, joined near the base of the spine-their whole physique else being du-

plicate. In one of the counties of Wisconsin, it is said there are three candidates for the legislature; J. M. Root, Democrat; Robert Hogg, Freesoil; and T. H. Dye, Whig. So on election day, it will be "Root, Hog, or Die" with

The Secretary of the Treasury with the very laudable aim in view of reducing the cost of collection of the public revenue, has recently issued an order for the cutting down of the working force of various Custom Houses all over the country.

Hon. Edward Copland, the ninth Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, died on Saturday, 18th June, at the age of 66 years.

The Battle of Magenta-Its Heroes and its of invasion. Returning to France in the

Victims. Among the illustrious victims of the late important battle in Lombardy, the name of the Marshal commanding the third corps

MARGIAL CANROBERT .- Franceis Certain Canrobert was a native of the ancient and warlike province of Brittany, where he was born of a good old family, in 1809. Educa ted at the military school of St. Cyr, he left that institution with the rank of a sub Lieutenant of one of the regiments of the line, and in 1832, was advanced to a Lieutenancy. In 1835 he embarked for Algeria, where he was present at all the important actions of the war, earning promotion to the grade of Captain. At the seige of Constantine he led the assault at one of the breaches, by the side of Colonel Combes, and so distinguished himself by his gallantry, that his ommanding officer, who fell mortally wounded in the action, recommended him to Marshal Vallee, as a young man "whose future was assured." Decorated with the cross of The the Legion d'Honneur, he returned to France in 1839. Returning in 1841, after a short repose, to Africa, he continued to serve with the highest credit in the protracted wars and insurrections by which the army of France has been educated. In 1849, as Colonel of the Third Zouaves, he was first in the assault at Zaatcha, immortalized by the pencil of Vernet, and by his splendid courage and skill obtained the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor. Canrobert had just returned from Africa

when the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851, took place. It was understood, at the time, that in lending himself to the support of Louis Napoleon he meant to secure some vantage from which, at a proper time, he might act against the President, and that vantage he obtained in the appointment of Comman der of Paris under the new regime, with promotion to the rank of General of Brigade. But he was conspicuous in repressing the insurrections of 1851, and eventually gave himself to the new order of things with devotion. In return for this, he was named General of Division in 1853. When the war with Russia broke out, General Canrobert in March, took command of the first division of the army of the East, which was so frightfully decimated by cholera in the disastrous campaign of the Dobrutscha .- | ion that the whole of Fatherland is on the Subsequently, he played a leading part in the campaign of the Crimea, sustaining at the battle of the Alma the first shock of the ed in the arm, he remained on the field until

the close of the day. Two days after that victory, Marshal St. Arnaud, perceiving his death approaching, resigned the chief command of the allied armies into the hands of Gen. Canrobert, in conformity with secret instructions received from the Emperor, March 12, 1854. General Canrobert commanded at Inkerman, opened the lines before Sebastopol, and was proceeding rapidly towards the capture of the city, when the refusal or jealous hesitation of Lord Ragland to co-operate heartily with his ally, disgusted him with his position, and he suddenly resigned it into the corps d'armee. Two months afterwards he returned to France, and there, on the 16th of May, 1856, he received, simultaneously with Generals Bosquet and Randon, the baton of Marshal of France. The position of Senator was an incident of this At the outset of the present war Marshal Canrobert was assigned the command of the Canrobert accepted the command of the third corps d'armee, and in that capacity was with the army which crossed the Ticino in pursuit of the retreating Austrians, and fell, it is said, mortally wounded at the great battle and victory at Magenta.

GENERAL ESPINASSE.—Esprit-Charles-Marie Espinasse, like Canrobert, was a graduate of the school of St. Cyr. Born in the village of Sassac, April 2, 1815, during the Hundred Days," He left the school in 1833, and won his first steps in Algeria. As Chef de Bataillon, he fought in 1845 at the head of the Zouaves; and in 1849 commanded the Forty-second of the Line at the siege of Rome. He was most active in suppressing the insurrections of December. \$51 and devoted himself to the cause of the President and public order. Immediately on the proclamation of the Empire, he be came an aide-de-camp of the Emperor. In the Crimea he fought gallantly by the side the Malakoff. When Paris was shocked and excited by the Orsini affair in January, to him first Russia's passiveness, held Ger-1858, General Espinasse was made Minister of Public Safety in the place of M. Bilfault. Although this disappointment caused much alarm and concern as an invasion of the civil service by a military man, General Espinasse administered his office with commendable moderation; and when he made way for a more liberal system in the person of M. Delangle, became a Senator of the Empire. He served in Italy as a General of Division in the second corps d'armee under the orders of General, now Marshal Mc-

Mahon. THE NEW DUKE DEMAGENTA .- Napoleon III. has been sparing in the creation of nobles. In nothing has he shown his intrinsic good sense and his knowledge of the French a relation of her's arrived, and claimed her people more strikingly than in this forbearance. Weak men, like James I. of England, their heads turned by a sudden accession of sovereign power, constantly betray themselves by calling into existence a crowd of who provoke envy without inspiring either spicuous in the public eye; and by linking is new nobility with marked public interests, or brilliant moments in the national history, gives their decorations and trappings a solid value in the commonwealth .-In the seven years of his reign he has created but two dukes, and revived two ducal titles of the first Empire. The Duke of Malakoff has carried his name as almost a literal "tower of strength" to the great army which has been assembled in Eastern France to assist Prussia in keeping down the riotous Anti-Gallican enthusiasm of the South Germans. The Duke of Magenta will now march with the liberating armies through Lombardy, as a living incarnation of their first colossal strife, and their first great vic-

MARSHAL McMahon. - Marie-Edme-Pa trick-Maurice de Mac-Mahon is a scion of one of those illustrious Irish families which followed the Stuarts into exile two centuries ago, and have since given so many brave and brilliant names to the history of France, Austria, and Spain. The gallantry of the Saisfields and the Tryconnels has not faded out of this ancient blood with the lapse of time; and the valor of the Irish Brigade which broke the English squares at Fontenov lives in the stormer of the Malakoff and the leader of the desperate battle at Ma-

The father of Marshal McMahon was Peer of France under the Restoration, having been as loyal to the Bourbons as his anceetors had been to the Stuarts; and a personal friend of Charles X. of France. The son, born in 1807, entered that nursery of heroes, the school of St. Cyr, in 1825, and fought in Algiers with the first French army

suit of General Achard, he marched with rism at the expense of that rather ridiculous

Action being the element of men like Mc-Mahon, he is found again in Algiers in 1837 ominent in the assault on Constantine .-He afterwards commanded a battalion of rifles, and a regiment of the Foreign Legion, and in 1845, as General of Brigade, governed the Province of Oran. July 16. 1852, he became a general of division; and in 1855 was despatched to succeed General tember of that year the perilous honor eading the storming party against the Malakoff was confided to him, and in an instant he found himself famous. He was almost the first man to enter the Russian works, and swearing to stay there, "living or dead," rallied his troops so constantly and ardently to the defence, that all the obstinate gallan try of the Russian battalions was wasted upon the attack. He commanded in Italy the Second Division, and has now won the distinction, unparalleled, we believe, in history, of receiving on one battle-field his ducal coronet and his baton of Marshal of France. Our Irish fellow-citizens will doubtless take no small share of the glory of Magenta to themselves, in virtue of the new Duke's share in the action, and they have certainly reason to be proud of their kinsman .- N. Y. Times.

Effect of the Foreign News in New York. The news of the battle of Magenta created a tremendous sensation among the foreign residents in New York. The Herald says the French saloons were thronged all day on Sunday, and "la querre" was the engrossing topic of conversation. The Frenchmen are delighted. They knew it would have been so; and while there was a general feeling of joy and satisfaction among them at the success of their brave countrymen, there were not a few of them who paid high compliments to the indomitable courage of the Austrians.

The Germans generally doubted the accuracy of the accounts. They are said to be warming up in favor of Austria, and some of the more intelligent ones are of the opin-

brink of explosion. They have no faith in the idea of peace. and without this "consummation so devoutly Russian attack, and storming the heights to be wished" they cannot see how the ardor and excitement of their brethren at home up to his support. Although badly wound- are to be restrained. They say that while the Germans love Italian liberty they cannot neglect their own: that their own interest is to check the progress of Louis Napoleon and assist the most powerful State of their confederation.

Among the Italians there is a slight diversity of sentiment. There are a number of the Mazzini party who look upon this war as only a fight for a change of masters—a catspaw for the ambition of Louis Napoleon -u foil for the dagger of the assassin or the patriot. There is, however, a decided majority of Italians sympathising with the

Among the Hungarians the wish is father to the belief, and they are not slow to credit the reverses of the Austrians as set forth in the accounts of this battle

The Course of Napoleon III. A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer. says: —"It were idle to offer speculations on future operations of the armies; but, there is one point which to Americans may seem strange; and that is, how is it that Louis Napoleon -whose life has ever been the object of the Italians, now comes to be their liberait necessary for the Emperor to put the for? Here is one solution for that; but for

Before Louis Napoleon occupied his sent position, he was a devoted friend to Italy, and is said to have belonged to the secret society of the Carbonari, sworn to devote themselves to free Italy. Of this society was Orsini, who paid with his life, but a year ago, for his attempt to kill Louis Na-

poleon here This secret band of sworn patriots thought that Louis Napoleon had forsaken his pledge and thus there were incessant efforts to revenge on him for his supposed recreancy.-Napoleon III, knew however, that his hour had not come! Austria was left to heap on the burden of Italy's wrongs-until nations who talked of sustaining treaties like that of 1815, to which they were parties, looked

aghast! Napoleon III. gave a pledge, by the alliance he caused, in having the Prince Jerome Napoleon marry Victor Emanuel's daughter, and then with a cool and enlightened forbearance, he watched the moves of Austria and England's tampering policy to hush up Italy's wrongs in a Congress. He secured many quiet for the time, announced himself as the ally of Piedmont, and then set forth himself to battle, to free Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, and thus redeem his oath! and he will do it!"

Circassian Slave.

A letter from Trebizond, of the 11th ult.,

in the London Herald, says: "A party of Circassian dealers arrived here lately, having among their 'stock' a young houri some fourteen years of age. In proof of her unusual beauty, I may at once mention that the price set upon her was and is 200,000 piastres. Some days after the landing of the owners of this Caucasian gem. from her possessors, who, it seems, had stolen her from her home. He claimed her the most respectable citizens of that portion of restoration to himself, but, I need hardly the county were concerned, and public senti say, in vain; the owners of so valuable a piece of merchandise were not the men to titular aristocrats and tinselled dignitaries, give it up, through any sentimental weakness. The dispute was at last referred to respect or emulation. The French Emperor has reserved his titles for men already con- will of the young beauty herself, who prowill of the young beauty herself, who pro- to prevent its being removed to Wheeling. tested against her return to her native hills, and stoutly held out for going on to Stamboul—that paradise of a Circassian girl's belonging to the same man, was similar imagination. Before the Pasha, however, disposed of the same day.—Pennsylvanian. could deliver his judgment in the matter, the dispute was settled by the relation foregoing his claims for a consideration, and accordingly the young beauty and her friends embarked for Constantinople a couple of days ago.

Shad. "We understand the gillers have been catch-

ng more shad in our rivers this week than at any previous time during the season .-The law forbids gilling after the 10th of June, but there does not appear to be much attention paid to it.—Cecil Whiq." The above should attract the attention

of the shad and herring may be safe v calculated upon, unless effectual steps are taken to prevent the reproductive processes apeake Bay and its tributaries, from being so made a penal offence to expose fish of any description for sale, out of season, and it would be well for all the States interested in the preservation of shore fisheries to unite in some proper legislation on the subject.-

SUMMERFIELD FITZHUGH. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Oysters and their Enemies.

A report has lately been published by the the Due d'Orleans to the siege of Antwerp. French Government, setting forth the danin 1831, and was one of the officers who gers to which our old gastronomic friend, the field of Waterloo from the rage of the the parental shell to the fishmonger's stall, men for its protection and support. On reading this report we must confess our asthere born, so few units preserved. Indeed, the destruction of oysters is so much on the increase, that whole beds have been comwhich have been successfully worked for years on the coast of Rochelle, only five now Canrobert at Sebastopol. On the 8th of Sept ted. From numerous well-directed researches that have been made, it is pretty well established that this deterioration is attributable to the invasion of mussels. Similar effects have been observed along the Atlantic and Mediterranean shores. The oyster is extraordinarily prolific, each

producing as many as a million or two mil-

ions of young. If out of this number twelve remain on the parent shell, it is all that can be expected even in times of abundance. The number reared, is, therefore, almost nothing compared with the number destroyed; and the problem now before the scientific men of France is, how to retain this small proportion at the bottom of the sea, and protect them from the mussels?-Several zoologists have been making experiments with a view to the solution of this problem, and the plan at present most in fayor is that which has been practised, with a considerable degree of success, by MM. Carbonnel, Mallet and Ackermann. These gentlemen form a frame-work of branches stripped of their bark, and made so flat that, when let down to the bottom, they present no obstacle to navigation. The brood of developed ova will rise in a cloud of jelly like nowder across these branches, and the empryos will encrust them on all sides. The framework is to be left in its place, not only during the time of reproduction, but until the young are sufficiently large to be remo ved to other beds. The pieces of framework thus loaded with young may be towed by vessels wherever they may be wanted; and after a little time the young oysters will detach themselves and fall to the bottom, previously prepared for them by means of the It is recommended that this transfer drag. should be made in the months of February or March, because the young oysters are then large enough to be easily seen.

Although the method here described one apparently the most successful, the Government have not yet determined on any line of action; it proposes to take upon itself the re-peopling of the exhausted beds, and in order to elicit the opinion of practical zoologists and promote discussion, has given publicity to the report, which issued, ve believe, from the Zoological section of the Academy of Sciences .- Titan.

Sufferings of the American Eagle.

Alluding to the impassioned invocations addressed to the American eagle by such as would have him moult his feathers and assume in their stead the bristles of the "fretful porcupine," because Mr. Secretary Cass has re-announced the traditional policy of our Government in the matter of naturalized citizens who voluntarily return to their native country, the Baltimore Patriot sympathetically remarks as follows: - Nat. Int.

"Somebody ought to interfere in behalf of this unfortunate bird. For now more than half a century he has been incessantly persecuted by village orators, lecturers, performers at junior exhibitions, and by politicians in (and out of) Congress. Travellers who have visited Switzerland will recollect that at Geneva (of which canton the eagle is the public expense in a cage, but which visiters are not allowed to worry. We, who have also chosen him to represent our 'boast of heraldry and pomp of power,' treat him, or allow him to be treated, in a very different manner. He is compelled to do all manner of things which no bird-even an eagleever did before. He is set up 'on the top of the snowy Sierra' and 'on the inaccessible peaks of the Rocky Mountains,' and thence made to descry the distant shores lashed by the Atlantic surges or laved by the placid swell of the Pacific.' With 'his head in the North and his tail in the South,' he is made to flap his broad wings over a free and enlightened nation.' It is unusual, however, for his termenters to begin their worryings so early in the season as has been done this year. Ordinarily it is the custom (although there is no game law on the subject) to delay these shots until the Fourth of July, when the big gun of the village is brought out and let off at him in an oration."

Strange Proceedings.

The late frost produced all the more consternation in Western Pennsylvania, from the general scarcity of grain, and speculators anticipated immense profits. The nesburg Messenger gives the following, as indicating the temper of the people of Greene county: "John Patterson had purchased on speculation, a quantity of wheat, and had on hand at Bush's Mill, in the edge of Washington county, about eighty barrels of flour. When the blight came, there was but little old wheat or flour in that region, and Patterson asked \$15 per barrel for his. On last Friday some fifty persons and twenty teams, went in procession, in open day to the mill, took Patterson's flour, left pay for it at the rate of \$8 per barrel, hauled it off, and divided it among those considered most needy. Some of ment there justifies the act, upon the ground that the flour was actually necessary to prevent famine, and that it was about to be removed. They were willing, and did pay a fair price for it, and took the only means left where Patterson had gone to sell it. A quantity of wheat, lying at another point, and belonging to the same man, was similarly

Lupins for Enriching Land.

In April we gave a cut of the lupin and recommended its trial on the poor light soils of the Atlantic slope as a green manure.-The London Mark Lane Express, for April 25th, contains an article on this subject, from an "English farmer in Belgium," which fully confirms all that we have said of the value of this plant. We make a few extracts. – Genesee Farmer,

"In Germany there are whole districts of the very poorest sands. For some few years past on these soils the agriculturists, or rather the proprietors of these miserable lands. every one who feels any interest in the pre- have been much impressed with the immense servation of this delicious fish. The entire advantages to be derived from the Yellow destruction or banishment from our waters Lupin,' as a green crop to be ploughed in.-It is so effective that, where it has been followed up, as in Pomerania, Saxony and Brandenbourg, those estates, which before were for which these fish annually visit the Ches- worthless, now produce splendid crops of rve and lupins, without any manure being wantonly interfered with. It should be employed but that which arises from these

> STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the subscriber, near Crabb's Mill, about six miles from Alexandria, on the line of the Alexandria, Loudour and Hampshire Railroad, on Thursday night last, a blood bay HORSE, ten or eleven years old, black mane and tail, no shoes on the hind feet, with a little white spot on the left shoulder. I will give a liberal reward to any person who will return the Horse to me, at Crabb's Mill, or such information as will enable me to recover him.
>
> MICHAEL TONER.

Fairfax County, je 22-eo3t*

Dr. Gardiner's Claim and its History.

Washington, June 16 .- A recent financial transaction recalls the tragical affair of Dr. Gardiner, who procured from the United his arrest was resisted because he was in an saved the pempous Belgian lion erected on the oyster, is exposed in its pilgrimage from States Treasury \$431,000, on what was American ship, and not in Austrian territorian territorian state of the oyster, is exposed in its pilgrimage from the oyster, is exposed in its pilgrimage from the oyster of the oyster claimed to be forged evidence of losses susthe nature and extent of protection which may be afforded by the United States to a notice.

The field of Waterloo from the rage of the life infantry, by a good natured witting the field of Waterloo from the rage of the tallied army deserves signal french infantry, by a good natured witting the field of Waterloo from the rage of the tallied army deserves signal the suggestions of scientific tained in Mexico. The award was made together with the suggestions of scientific tained in Mexico. The award was made together with the suggestions of scientific tained in Mexico. The award was made together with the suggestions of scientific tained in Mexico. The award was made together with the suggestions of scientific tained in Mexico. The money was paid to Dr. Gardiner and his tonishment that they ever find their way to assignces in the spring of 1851. About our tables at all; so many thousands are \$200,000 of the amount was deposited in Banks Smyrna, within three marine leagues of the in New York and Washington, and with only \$10,000 the successful claimant proceeded to Europe. The alleged forgeries were pletely ruined. Out of twenty-three beds detected within a few weeks, and the money was attached in the hands of the depositaries. Dr. Gardiner immediately returned from Euremain, and these also are greatly deteriora- rope, proclaimed his innocence, and demanded a trial. He was tried, and the jury in his case failed to agree. Previous to the new trial a Commission was sent to Mexico to make personal investigation of the facts modern exponent, to which our fellow citi alleged by Dr. G. in support of his claim .-The Commission returned, and reported against him on every point; but, what is most astonishing, he voluntarily returned with them to meet the perils of his position and the vengeance of the law. He was convicted May 30th, 1854, sentenced to ten years imprisonment, and immediately died by his own hand. The case will long stand at the head of the causes celebres in the criminal Kostza was in Turkish territory, and was

annals of this country.

Of the money obtained by this fraud upon which they violated not only international the Treasury, \$130,000 was deposited in the law, which gives Austria no right to extend Mechanics' Banking Association of N. York. her municipal laws outside of her own terri That sum was claimed by the United States, and by John Charles Gardiner as administrathe arrest had been made in Austrian territor upon his brother's estate. It is said that tory, the U.S. officer could not have interfered a compromise has been made by which the The municipal law of every country is its United States has obtained the principal, and sovereign right, and it is out of the power of the administrator the accumulated interest any other country to interfere with it. We upon the fund, at five per cent., equal to \$25,-000. The payment of this money is the last which abridge the liberty of free colored penscene in a mysterious and tragical drama.-Corr. of the New York Courier.

"We've Struck Kentucky." It is well known to most of our readers that the enterorise of Tennesseans has constructed turnpikes in all directions from this State to the Kentucky line, under the pro- American citizens that a war would be premise from our Kentucky neighbors that they would continue them into their State. All | Ledger. | these 'pikes still end at the State line, with no prospects of their being extended. The consequence is, that in a season like the present, when the roads are soft, and there are frequent rains and heavy crops to haul over the roads, they get into the most horrible condition, and it is no exaggeration to say, that the traveller from Tennessee actually drops into Kentucky; and if he does not drop in so deep that the horses can't haul him out, he is lucky beyond the average of his class.

A few days since, a traveller from foreign parts took passage on the two wheel mail cart for the interior of the State, and was enjoying a good nap. From this nap, however, he was suddenly aroused by a tremendous concussion, which threw him violently against the side of the box, skinning his nose and otherwise bruising his body. Upon looking about, he found the vehicle in the midst of a limitless sea of mud, about the consistency of cream, and the bottom of the box below the water line; the horses' heads and necks were the only portions of the animals in sight, and the driver was laying the whip on to them. The traveller, recovering himself, with a vehement execration, inquired: "What is the matter?"-"Nothing," responded the driver, "only we've struck Kentucky!"

Our traveller, in relating his experience, said that he had, in the course of his life, been in a good many tight places-that he had been blown up on steamboats, thrown off of railroads, and upset in stages-but that literature and taste. The extract contains was the first time he had ever "run against false and calumnious statements, distorted a State," and he believed that Kentucky was facts, and the blind prejudice of the only State on the face of the earth where the thing could be done! - Exchange Paper.

Bishop Pierce on Texas.

The Rev. Bishop Pierce, now journeying through Texas on his way, overland, to the great Eldorado of the West, thus writes of our new and flourishing sister of the south-

"Texas is a curious country—a paradox Everything is in the superlative; or contradictory, or marvellous. It is the richest and the poorest-has the best land, the meanest water, -- is the hardest country to live in, and has the most to live on; the days are the hottest and the nights the coolest; the best roads and the slowest travel; the finest building material and the least use made of it; there are more clouds and less rain; more are small and the cattle big: the frogs have and take up "Bomba," per se, and give us horns and the rabbits have ears like mules; the whys and wherefores of that. "Under the people are intelligent without general education-inventive without being trickyrefined without mannerism-rich without money-hospitable without houses-bold, generous and brave. In fine, here is an empire in extent and resources, but in the slowest process of evolution and yet destined to population, wealth and power. There is much to admire, but little to deplore: many things to enchant, but few to offend; and for the people and their institutions, there is a splendid future."

The City of Milan. This city which is said to have been evacuated by the Austrians, and which the King of Sardinia was to have entered on the 7th inst., was strongly fortified and had usually a garrison of 8,000 men. It was the capital of a republic in the eleventh century and passed successively under the dominion of Spain and Austria, and the French, who made it the capital of the kingdom of Italy in 1805. It was restored to Austria in 1815. It is inland, and only two hours and a half by railroad from Venice. It has been beseiged and captured forty times and four times destroyed. Yet now it is a magnificent city with a population of about 175,000 souls. It is in the midst of a wide and fertile plain, many miles from the Po, on the Austrian side. It lies between the Olona and Seveso rivers, and is the capital of the Austrian provinces in Italy.

A Parallel.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe writes: At the last struggle between Austria and France, half a century ago, the names of the dramatis personse, who performed on the European boards, tally so wonderfully with the corps dramatique displayed to public view when the curtain rose again on the revival of the same play this month, 1859, that the bill of the entertainment needs

no alteration: DRAM. PERS., 1810. wm. I. King of Prussia, Fred. Wm. II. Pins IA Napoleson III. Vict. Eman II. Ferdinand II. George V., acting at Hanloorge IV - first gentleman VIVAT VICTORIA REGINA!

How CIRCUNSTANCES ALTER CASES. - Kos suth, it will be seen by the Anglo Saxon's news, left England for Italy on the 7th, after having had an interview with the French Ambassador in London. Time works wonders. It is but a few years ago that the French Government would not so much as permit the great Magyar to set his foot on its wil! Now, he may not only go to France, but before he goes he is the recipient of diplomatic courtesies extended to him by a French Minister .- N. Y. Express,

Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

The Kostza affair has been alluded to in the discussion of this question and it is said ry, and that to allow his detention would be to concede the "right of seach." The fact is that Kostza was actually within the Austrian jurisdiction, according to the law of nations; that is, he was in the harbor of shore-and it is fervently to be hoped that every similar attempt to exact forced service from our naturalized citizens will be resis ted and resented with the same vigor and determination. But such matters should not be decided by mere technicalities or refer ence to effete and repudiated laws of old countries; they are directly referable to the natural rights of man, of which the United States system of Government is the only zens of foreign birth are looking with undoubting confidence for the rights and justice denied them in their native land, - Co.

respondence of the Philadelphia Ledger. Our correspondent mistakes the Kostza case entirely. Kostza was not in an American ship in an Austrian port. He was on shore at Smyrna, a port in the Turkish deminions. The U.S. officer interfered because about to be seized by Austrian officials-by tory, but also the sovereignty of Turkey. It baye municipal laws in some of our own States ple of other States, but the United States Go vernment cannot interfere even with these, except to ask an amelioration or repeal as favor to it. This is all the Government can do in regard to the municipal laws of European States, unless the restrictive character of those laws should become so oppressive to ferable to submitting to them-Philadelphia

COMMUNICATED "M.," if unable to argue, is determined to scold. His long effusion in this day's Gazette, however, only displays the virus of his hostility, without one particle of reason for

his opposition to the deceased King of Naples. All the splutter and grandiloquence on the subject of tyruing and liberty, sens ble Americans are beginning to understand and very little credit for sincerity is given to declamation, which cannot discriminate be tween a vindication of lawful authority and a wanton oppression of the people-between a reckless mob of cut-throats, seeking plun der or disorder, and a whole people demand ing its just rights. The Neapolitan revolutionists as fully deserved their punishment for their bloody oppression of their fellow citizens, as they did for treason to their sovereign. I speak from thorough knowledge of the subject, having lived long enough in Naples, and other parts of Italy, to be fully acquainted with the spirit and practice of modern Italian patriots. Of the deceased King, I have not pretended to be the eulogist, however nameless I may be. I stated facts, which no verbiage of Mr. "M." can refute, and from these facts I argued the falsity of the charges made against him. The extract from Harper's Weekly, is worthy of its source. Harper's Weekly would deserve more properly to be called Harpies' Weekly It is a mean, money making, counterfeit of mind. Oh! Mr. "M.," be a little more choice in your reading, or, at least, save the

readers of the Gazette from such Old England, or New England, trash. June 21, 1859.

COMMUNICATED. "M"-not the correspondent who pitches into the dead King of Naples-asks about "Bomba"-and I see it now stated that the epithet was obtained in consequence of bombarding cities. But, how that should be, I do not know-because the dead king as far as I ever heard, was not famous for hombarding cities-and there are many other European monarchs, who certainly excelled him in that line, and were never called "Bomba." I am afraid that my friend who plans and less timber; more ropes to tie inquires, like myself, must continue to go horses and yet more estrays; a poor country uninformed, unless the belligerents in Alexfor farming and yet the most productive; the andria, will consent to drop the dispute over least work and the largest yield; the horses the character of the dead King of Naples, and

which King, Benzonian; Bomba or Ferdi-

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA -

nand; speak" or - shut up!

To the Sheriff of Alexandria County-Greet ing:-Whereas the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Potomac at an United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, held at the Court house of the said County, on the 8th day of May, 1839, by the judgment of that Court, had recovered against Colin Auld six hundred and one dollars and seven ty-five cents, with interest thereon at the rate six per centum per annum, from the 12th day of October, 1832, till paid, for damages, and stso eleven dollars and forty cents for the costs by said Bank about its suit in that behalf expended; and afterwards the said Colin Auld, deceased, having first made his last will and testament, and thereof appointed R. H. Clagett and William Page his ex cutors, who since the death of the said Colin Auld have duly proved the said will, and taken upon themselves the execution of the same; and since the said William Page has died, the said R. H Clagett him surviving; and whereas afterwards, the charter of the said Bank expired by limitation and by an act of the Legislature of Virginia, passed on the 1st day of March, 1847, the said Bank of Potomac was created and made a body corporate by the name and style of The President, Di and Company of the Bank of Potomuc, -And now, on behalf of the said President, Directors, and Company, it is said that although judgment be given as aforesaid, yet execution of the damages nterests and costs aforesaid still remains to made: Therefore, at the instance of the said Pre sident, Directors and Company of the Bank of Potome as aforesaid, we command you to make known to the said R. H. Clagett, surviving execu-tor of Colin Auld, deceased, that he appear at the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of county, at the Court house of said County, at the rules to be held for said Court, on the first Monda; in July, 1859, to show, if anything he has to say, why the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Potomac ought not to have execution against him of the damages and costs aforesaid, to be levied of the goods and chattels which were of the said Colin Auld, at the time of his death, in the hands of the said R. H. Clagett, to be administer-

ed, and have then there this writ. Witness, Robert A. Sinclair, Clerk of our said Circuit Court, at the Court-house aforesaid, this 6th day of June, 1859, and in the 83d year of the R. A. SINCLAIR. F. L. SMITH, P. Q. je 22-law4w

PLAISTER GRINDING. RESPECTFULLY INFORM MY FRIENDS, and the public, that I have taken the PLAISTER MILL.

lately occupied by Whiting & Wright, and solicit the custom of all wanting a good, well ground, at tiele of PLAISTER OF PARIS. je 22-eo6m* Next door to B. H. Lambert's

CITRAYED OR STOLEN, on the night of the Sth June, from my home at Bloomfield, Lou-doun county, Va., a small BAY MARE, about 7 years old, with a small lump on the right side; for the recovery of which I will satisfy any one who will inform me of the same, or information so that I can get her.

U. M. MONROE.

loun county, je 20-eo3t*

WOOL purchased by